

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE

## AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVIII.—N° 967.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1805.

### TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at two dollars per annum, paid in advance.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

### Banks & Owings,

Have imported from Philadelphia, and are opening for sale, on the lowest terms, in the house lately occupied by Messrs. John Jordan jun. & co. next door to Mr. Seitz's,

British and Spanish superfine and common broad cloths, Constitution and fancy cords, Corduroys, Velvets, Velveteens, Jaconet, tambored & book muslins, Humuhums, Baftas, India shawls, silk and cotton, India, silk and cotton handkerchiefs, Chintzes and calicoes of the newest patterns, Irish linens, whole and half bleached, Durants, Calimancos, Willobes, &c. &c. Men's and women's cotton hose & stockings, Nankin, Turkey yarn, Tickings &c. A complete assortment of

They keep a constant supply of baron, flax, castings and sheet iron of the best qualities, assorted, and Dry Mann'sick salt.

Millers can be supplied with boulting cloths of the different numbers.

Lexington, April 7th, 1804. If merchandise will be given for old Brads, Pew & Copper.

### TAKE NOTICE.

A CHEAP bargain may be had of that convenient and well situated SEA FOR WATER WORKS, with one hundred and five acres of first rate LAND, at the junction of the Town Fork and South Elkhorn, with a Hemp Mill, Orchards, and other convenient improvements thereon; for which cash, or land near Lexington will be preferred in payment, otherwise land in a good neighbourhood will be taken in exchange. For further particulars, enquire of Alexander Parker of Lexington, or of the subscriber on the premises.

John Calboon.

Dec. 31, 1804.

### LAST NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the late firms of Seitz & Lauman, John A. Seitz, Seitz & Johnson, John A. Seitz & Co., John Jordan jun. & John Jordan junior & Co. and John & William Jordan, are requested to come forward immediately, and pay off their respective accounts to CURTIS FIELD, who is hereby duly authorized to receive the same. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may rest assured, that indulgence will not be given beyond the first of March, when suits will be indiscriminately instituted.

J. Jordan Jr.

N. B.—TO BACCO, HEMP, and HOGS LARD, will be received at the market price, in payment.

J. J. Lexington, January 28, 1805.

### NOTICE

WHEREAS I have this day sold to Mr. Joseph Gray all my interest in the late firm of PARKER & GRAY, all those indebted to said firm, will make payment to said Gray, who has possession of the books, bonds, notes &c. and all those who have any demands against said firm, will call on him for settlement.

Alex. Parker

Lexington, March 8, 1805.

### TO RENT.

THE ROOM, lately occupied at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, consisting of a front room 17 by 23 well calculated for a

### STORE.

And a back room 17 feet square for a counting room. The stand for business is equal to any in Lexington—having been occupied for 10 years as the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, has rendered it a place of great resort; possession can be had immediately: for terms apply to the Printer hereof.

N. B. A good dry cellar may be had with the above rooms if required.

### THOMAS WALLACE,

Has Imported from Philadelphia, and now opened at his store, opposite the court house.

A Large and Elegant Assortment of Well Chosen

### Merchandise,

Consisting of Dry Goods,

Groceries, Iron Mongery,

Cutlery & Saddlery,

China, Queen's & Glass Wares.

Saddlery and harness furniture, Shoe makers' and carpenter's tools.

All kinds of hardware assorted, Cotton cards, Nos. 8, 9 & 10.

China, glass & queens ware, Imperial, Hyson, Young hyson, & bohea

Coffee, Sugars, Wines, Brandy, Nutmegs.

Alspice, Pepper, Ginger, Mace, Cinnamon, Mustard, &c.

Coperas, madder, in dyes and alum.

An assortment of imported shot of the different numbers.

### Fresh Goods.

THE Subscriber has just imported and now opened, in the house lately occupied by William Welt, esq. in Lexington, A large and general assortment of

### Merchandise,

Consisting of DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS,

HARD WARE, GROCERIES,

QUEENS, GLASS, & CHINA

WARES, BARIRON, C. STEEL,

PENN. CASTINGS, ANVILS

VICES, MILL, CROSS CUT, &

WHIPSaws, WINES. JAMALCA SPIRITS, FRENCH BRANDY &c. &c.

Which will be sold on the Cheapest terms for CASH or Inspected Crop TOBACCO.

ELIJAH W. CRAIG.

Jan. 6, 1805.

### Mrs. Beck

HAVING learned that her terms are not perfectly understood, with much deference, submits the following as an addition to those in circulation; viz. That Young Ladies may be instructed in Reading, Spelling, Writing, & Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition, and Geography, Music, Dancing, Drawing and Embroidery; Ornamental Card Boxes; Fancy-Baskets, and Needle-Work; including board, beds, bedding &c. the use of Piano Forte, Globes, Orrery, and Maps, for two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, or Reading, Spelling, Writing and Arithmetic; Grammar Composition, and Geography; with board, beds, and Globes &c. one hundred and fifty dollars: walking, books, and all school materials, are not in the estimate.

Single branches of Education are specified in the former proposals, to which the public are respectfully referred; or to herself in Lexington for further particulars. Mrs. Beck has an assortment of very excellent scarce books for children of all ages; conceiving parents might wish to purchase for domestic tuition, may be supplied, on the usual terms, of Booksellers, at her school, the late residence of Mrs. January.

Lexington, Feb. 11, 1805.

N. B. No Lady to enter for less than six months, on the above mentioned terms.

In the case of JOHN EDWARDS, late of Bourbon County, a Bankrupt.

A Meeting of the Commissioners

will be held at their Office in

Lexington, on Tuesday the 2d day

of April next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

for the purpose of receiving further

proofs of debts, and to choose two

Assignees in the place of Wm. KELLY & ANDREW F. PRICE, who

have refused to act.

By order of the Commissioners.

William Macbean, Sec'y.

Lexington, 22 Feb. 1805.

### JOHN BIDDLE,

INTENDING to leave Kentucky in March, or the 1st of April,

requests all those indebted to him,

to come forward and make immediate payment—also all those who

have any demands against him, are

requested to make them known im-

mediately.

TO RENT.

The Store Room and front Cellar,

opposite Mr. Bradford's.

Lexington, Feb. 22, 1805. 4w.

### BLUE, RED, GREEN, YELLOW & BROWN DYING.

I WILL color cotton and linen with a hot dye, which I will warrant to stand, or return the money, and on reasonable terms as any dyer in Lexington. I will dye wool a deep blue at 1s. 6d. per pound.

HUGH CRAWFORD,

At the sign of Dr. Franklin in the old court-house, corner of Main & Cross-streets, Lexington.

September 13th, 1803.

N. B. If you want to have your cotton coloured free from spots, tie your cuts loose. H. C.

### FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, about 6 miles from Mann's Lick on the road to Lexington, about two weeks since, a dark bay, full blooded

MARE, very likely, about 7 years old, about 15 hands high, with a long switch tail, heavy with foal, had all round, no brand or natural mark, that is recollect. Any person

delivering the above described mare to the subscriber in Lexington, and prosecuting the thief to conviction, shall receive the above reward, or for the mare only, ten dollars.

GEORGE ADAMS.

Lexington, Nov. 26th, 1804.

### Geo. M. Bibb,

WILL continue to exercise his office of counsel and attorney at law, in those circuit courts in which he has heretofore practised, and in the court of appeals, and court of the United States, for the Kentucky district.

He offers for sale the HOUSE & LOT

which he now occupies...

Lexington, Nov. 24, 1804.

### HOG'S BRISTLES WANTED.

One shilling and three pence per pound will be given in cash, for good, clean, well combed HOG'S BRISTLES, by the subscriber, at his shop at the corner of Main Cross street and Short street, Lexington; where he continues to carry on BRUSH MAKING in all its various branches. Any person may be supplied with all kinds of BRUSHES, either wholesale or retail, at a much lower price than any heretofore ever sold in Kentucky, and of a better quality than any brought from Philadelphia. He hopes it will be the study of every good citizen to encourage this manufacture. He still continues carrying on WINDSOR CHAIR & WHEEL making as usual.

ROBERT HOLMES.

Lexington, Dec. 4th, 1804.

### ENTERTAINMENT.

I HAVE again taken possession of my old stand as a TAVERN, where every exertion shall be used to accommodate travellers, at the sign of the Cross Keys, Millersburgh.

HUGH DUFFIN.

January 14.

### Hart & Bartlet,

Having purchased of Thomas D. Owings, two hundred tons of

CASTINGS,

to be delivered to them as fast as they can be made at his works; think proper to give notice that any orders for that article will be thankfully received by them at this place, that from purchaser taking a quantity, a part will be received in produce; that their agent at the works will not have power to sell, except for cash, and that the price delivered here will be as formerly forty pounds, and at the works thirty five per ton.

Lexington, Dec. 20, 1804.

### A valuable tract of LAND for sale for Cash.

CONSISTING of 600 acres in the state of Ohio, situated on the Miami River; the land is of the first quality, well timbered, a large bottom, on a small water course called Wolf creek, that makes through the whole of it; the land is directly opposite the town of Dayton; the most remote corner not more than a mile and a half from the town; it will be laid off in tracts of 200 acres to suit the purchasers. For terms apply to Dr. James Welch, of the town of Dayton, who is legally authorized to dispose of the said land—the title is indisputable.

TO RENT.

The Store Room and front Cellar,

opposite Mr. Bradford's.

Lexington, Feb. 22, 1805. 4w.

### JOHN BIDDLE,

INTENDING to leave Kentucky in March, or the 1st of April, requests all those indebted to him, to come forward and make immediate payment—also all those who have any demands against him, are requested to make them known im-

mediately.

TO RENT.

The Store Room and front Cellar,

opposite Mr. Bradford's.

Lexington, Feb. 22, 1805. 4w.

### FOR SALE

#### 556 Acres of Land,

On the Cumberland river near Edenville, in the name of Francis Brooke.

1000 Acres, one moiety of 2000

Acres on Highland Creek.

833 1/3 Acres, one moiety of

1666 2/3 Acres in the name of

George Lewis, including Weedon's Lick.

910 Acres Ohio state, main

Paint Creek, within 11 miles of Chi-

licothe.

These Lands will be sold low, &

on long credit for the greater part of

the purchase money.

Apply to CUTH. BANKS.

LEXINGTON Oct. 8th, 1804.

### Vendue Store.

IN order to facilitate the disposal of

the Produce, Manufactures, &c. of</

(By Authority.)

LAWS of the UNITED STATES.

AN ACT

Concerning the mode of surveying the Public Lands of the United States.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and

House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Surveyor General, shall cause all those lands north of the river Ohio, which by virtue of the act entitled "An act providing for the sale of the lands of the United States, in the territory north west of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of the Kentucky river," were subdivided, by running through the townships, parallel lines each way, at the end of every two miles, and by marking a corner on each of the said lines at the end of every mile; to be subdivided into sections, by running straight lines from the mile corners, thus marked, to the opposite corresponding corners, and by marking on each of the said lines, intermediate corners, as nearly as possible, equidistant from the corners of the sections on the same.

And the said Surveyor General shall also cause the boundaries of all the half sections which had been purchased previous to the first day of July last, and on which the surveying fees had been paid according to law by the purchaser, to be surveyed and marked, by running straight lines from the half mile corners, heretofore marked, to the opposite corresponding corners and intermediate corners, shall at the same time, be marked on each of the said dividing lines, as nearly as possible equidistant from the corners of the half section on the same line: Provided, That the whole expense of surveying and marking the lines, shall not exceed three dollars for every mile which has not yet been surveyed, and which shall be actually run, surveyed, and marked by virtue of this section. And the expense of making the subdivisions, directed by this section, shall be defrayed out of the monies appropriated, or which may be hereafter appropriated for completing the surveys of the public lands of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the boundaries and contents of the several sections, half sections, and quarter sections, of the public lands of the United States, shall be ascertained in conformity with the following principles; any act or acts to the contrary notwithstanding.

1st. All the corners marked in the surveys, returned by the surveyor general, or by the surveyor of the lands south of the state of Tennessee, respectively, shall be established as the proper corners of sections, or subdivisions of sections, which they were intended to delineate; and the corners of half and quarter sections, not marked on the said surveys, shall be placed as nearly as possible, equidistant from those two corners, which stand on the same line.

2d. The boundary lines, actually run and marked in the surveys returned by the surveyor general, or by the surveyor of the land south of the state of Tennessee, respectively, shall be established as the proper boundary lines of the sections, or subdivisions, for which they were intended, and the length of such lines, as returned by either of the surveyors aforesaid, shall be held and considered as the true length thereof. And the boundary lines, which shall not have been actually run and marked as aforesaid shall be ascertained by running straight lines from the established corners to the opposite corresponding corners; but in those portions of the fractional townships, where no such opposite corresponding corners have been or can be fixed, the said boundary lines shall be ascertained, by running from the established corners, due north and south, or east and west lines, as the case may be, to the water course, Indian boundary line, or other external boundary of such fractional township.

3d. Each section, or subdivision of section, the contents whereof, shall have been, or by virtue of the first section of this act, shall be returned by the surveyor general, or by the surveyor of the public lands south of the state of Tennessee, respectively, shall be held and considered as containing the exact quantity, expressed in such return or returns, and the half sections & quarter sections, the contents whereof shall not have been thus returned, shall be held and considered as containing the one half, or the one fourth part respectively, of the returned contents of the section of which they make part.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act entitled "An act making provision for the disposal of the lands in the Indiana territory, and for other purposes," as provides the mode of ascertaining the true contents of sections & subdivisions of sections and prevents the issue of final certificates, until the said contents shall have been ascertained, and a plot certified by the district surveyor, lodged with the register, by, and the same is hereby repealed.

NATHL. MADDIN,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,  
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

February 11, 1805—Approved.

TH: JEFFERSON.

WASHINGTON, March 4.  
THIS day at 12 o'clock, THOMAS JEFFERSON, President of the United States, took the oath of office in the Senate chamber, in the presence of the two houses, and a large concourse of citizens, and delivered the following:

INAUGURAL SPEECH:

PROCEEDING, fellow-citizens, to that qualification which the constitution requires, before my entrance on the charge again conferred on me, it is my duty to express the deep sense I entertain of this new proof of confidence from my fellow-citizens at large, and the zeal with which it inspires me so to conduct myself as may best satisfy their just expectations.

On taking this station on a former occasion, I declared the principles on which I believed it my duty to administer the affairs of our commonwealth. My conscience tells me that I have on every occasion acted up to that declaration, according to its obvious import, and to the understanding of every candid mind.

In the transaction of your foreign affairs, we have endeavored to cultivate the friendship of all nations, and especially of those with which we have the most important relations. We have done them justice on all occasions, favored where favor was lawful, and cherished mutual interest and intercourse on fair and equal terms. We are firmly convinced, and we act on that conviction, that with nations, as with individuals, our interests, soundly calculated, will ever be found inseparable from our moral duties. And history bears witness to the fact, that a just nation is trusted on its word, when recourse is had to armaments and wars to bridle others.

At home, fellow-citizens, you best know whether we have done well or ill. The suppression of unnecessary offices, of useless establishments and expenses, enabled us to discontinue our internal taxes. These, covering our land with officers, and opening our doors to their intrusions, had already begun their process of domiciliary vexation, which, once entered, is scarcely to be restrained from reaching successively every article of produce and of property. If, among these taxes, some minor ones fell, which had not been inconvenient, it was because their amount would not have paid the officers who collected them, and because, if they had any merit, the state authorities might adopt them instead of others less appropriate.

The remaining revenue on the consumption of foreign articles, is paid chiefly by those who can afford to add foreign luxuries to domestic comforts. Being collected on our sea board and frontiers only, and incorporated with the transactions of our mercantile citizens, it may be the pleasure and the pride of an American to ask what farmer, what mechanic, what labourer ever sees a tax gatherer of the United States? These contributions enables us to support the current expences of the government, to fulfil contracts with foreign nations, to extinguish the native right of soil within our limits, to extend those limits, and to apply such a surplus to our public debt, as places at a short day their final redemption, and that redemption once effected, the revenue, thereby liberated, may by a just reparation among the states, and a corresponding amendment of the constitution, be applied, in time of peace, to rivers, canals, roads, arts, manufactures, education and other great objects within each state. In time of war, if injustice by ourselves or others must sometimes produce war, increased as the same revenue will be by increased population and duties. It is due to the zeal and consumption, and aided by other resources reserved for that crisis, it is due, who lay the foundations of public happiness in wholesome laws, the expenses of the year without execution of which alone remains encroaching on the rights of states for others; and it is due to the able generations, by burthening them and faithful auxiliaries, whose patriotism has associated them with the debts of the park. War will then be but a suspension of useful works, and a return to the progress of improvement.

I have said, fellow-citizens, that the artillery of the press has been leveled against us, charged with whatever extension may possibly pay for itself before we are called on, and in the on, is important to freedom and mean time may keep down the encroaching interest. In all events it will replace the advances we shall have made. I know that the acquisition of Louisiana has been disapproved by some, from a candid apprehension referred to, and provided by the laws of the several states against that the enlargement of our territory may endanger its union. But who can limit the extent to which the federative principles may operate effectively? The larger our af-

sociation, the less will it be shaken by local passions. And in any view, is it not better that the opposite bank of the Mississippi should be settled by our own brethren and children, than by strangers of another family? with which shall we be most likely to live in harmony and friendly intercourse?

In matters of religion I have considered that its free exercise is placed by the constitution, independent of the powers of the general government. I have therefore undertaken, on no occasion, to prescribe the religious exercises suited to it; but have left them as the constitution found them, under the direction and discipline of the state or church authorities acknowledged by the several religious societies.

The aboriginal inhabitants of these countries, I have regarded with the commiseration their history inspires. Endowed with the faculties and the rights of men, breathing an ardent love of liberty and independence, and occupying a country which left them no desire but to be undisturbed, the stream of overflowing population from other regions, directed itself on these shores.—Without power to divert, or habits to contend against it, they have been overwhelmed by the current, or driven before it. Now reduced within limits too narrow for the hunter state, humanity enjoins us to teach them agriculture and the domestic arts; to encourage them to that industry which alone can enable them to maintain their place in existence, and to prepare them in time for that state of society, which, to bodily comforts, aids the improvement of the mind and morals. We have therefore liberally furnished them with the implements of husbandry and household use: we have placed among them instructors in the arts of first necessity; and they are covered with the ægis of the law against aggressors from among themselves.

But the endeavors to enlighten them on the fate which awaits their present course of life, to induce them to exercise their reason, follow its dictates, and change their pursuits with the change of circumstances, have powerful obstacles to encounter. They are combated by the habits of their bodies, prejudices of their minds, ignorance, pride, and the influence of interested and crafty individuals among them, who feel themselves something in the present order of things, and fear to become nothing in any other.—These persons inculcate a sanctimonious reverence for the customs of their ancestors; and whatsoever they did must be done through all time; that reason is a false guide, and to advance under its counsel in their physical, moral, or political condition, is perilous innovation; that their duty is to remain as their Creator made them, ignorance being safety, and knowledge full of danger.—In short, my friends, among them also is seen the action and counter-action of good sense and of bigotry.—They too have their anti-philosophists, who find an interest in keeping things in their present state; who dread reformation, and exert all their faculties to maintain the ascendancy of habit over the duty of improving our reason and obeying its mandates.

In giving these outlines, I do not mean, fellow-citizens, to arrogate to myself the merit of the measures.—That is due, in the first place, to the reflecting character of our citizens at large, who, by the weight of public opinion, influence and strengthen the public measures. It is due to the found discretion with which they select from among themselves those to whom they confide the legislative will be by increased population and duties. It is due to the zeal and consumption, and aided by other resources reserved for that crisis, it is due, who lay the foundations of public happiness in wholesome laws, the expenses of the year without execution of which alone remains encroaching on the rights of states for others; and it is due to the able generations, by burthening them and faithful auxiliaries, whose patriotism has associated them with the debts of the park. War will then be but a suspension of useful works, and a return to the progress of improvement.

During this course of administration and in order to disturb it, the artillery of the press has been leveled against us, charged with whatever extension may possibly pay for itself before we are called on, and in the on, is important to freedom and mean time may keep down the encroaching interest. In all events it will replace the advances we shall have made. They might perhaps have been corrected by the wholesome punishment of those, from a candid apprehension referred to, and provided by the laws of the several states against falsehood and defamation. But who can limit the extent to which the federative principles may operate effectively? The larger our af-

find their punishment in the public indignation.

Nor was it uninteresting to the world that an experiment should be fairly and fully made, whether freedom of discussion, unaided by power, is not sufficient for the propagation and protection of truth? Whether a government, conducting itself in the true spirit of its constitution, with zeal and purity, and doing no act which it would be unwilling the whole world should witness, can be written down by falsehood and defamation. The experiment has been tried. You have witnessed the scene. Our fellow-citizens have looked on cool and collected. They saw the latent source from which these outrages proceeded. They gathered around their public functionaries: and when the constitution called them to the decision by suffrage, they pronounced their verdict, honorable to those who had served them, and consolatory to the friend of man, who believes he may be entrusted with the control of his own affairs.

No inference is here intended that the laws provided by the states against false & defamatory publications should not be enforced. He who has time, renders a service to public morals and public tranquility, in reforming those abuses by the salutary coercions of the law. But the experiment is now to prove that, since truth and reason have maintained their ground against false opinions in league with false facts, the press confined to truth, needs no other legal restraint. The public judgement will correct false reasonings and opinions on a full hearing of all parties, and no other definite line can be drawn between the infatimable liberty of the press, & its demoralizing licentiousness. If there were still improprieties which this rule would not restrain, its supplement must be sought in the censorship of general opinion.

Contemplating the union of sentiment now manifested so generally, as auguring harmony and happiness to our future course, I offer to our country sincere congratulations. With those not yet rallied to the same point, the disposition to do so is gaining strength. Facts are piercing thro' the veil drawn over them; and our doubting brethren will at length see, that the mass of their fellow citizens with whom they cannot yet resolve to act, as to principles and measures, think as they think, and desire what they desire. That our wish, as well as theirs is, that the public efforts may be directed honestly to the public good; that peace be cultivated, civil and religious liberty unaffected, law and order preserved, equality of rights maintained, and that state of property equal or unequal, which results to every man from his own industry, or that of his father. When satisfied of these views, it is not in human nature that they should not approve and support them. In the meantime let us cherish them with patient affection. Let us do them justice, and more than justice in all competitions of interest; and we need not doubt that truth, reason, and their own interests, will at length prevail, will gather them into the fold of their country, and will complete that entire union of opinion, which gives to a nation the blessings of harmony, and the benefit of all its strength.

It would have been sweet to me at so solemn an epoch, to look to the empire of peace throughout the world, but the political principles of our enemies, and their recent conduct towards Spain, show, sufficiently, with how much difficulty this can be attained. I have no wish further to extend the territories of France. I am only desirous of maintaining their integrity. I have no wish to exercise a domineering influence over Europe, but I am not at all disposed to give up that which I have already acquired. No States shall be incorporated with the Empire, but I shall not sacrifice my rights, or the ties which attach me to the States which I have created.

In elevating me to a throne, my people have engaged to make every effort which circumstances may require for the preservation of their prosperity and glory, as well as mine. I am impressed with the fullest confidence in the national energy, and the affection with which the people regard me. Their dearest wishes are the objects of my constant solicitude.

Gentlemen, Deputies of the Department of the Legislative Body, Gentlemen Tribunes and Members of my Council of State, your conduct during preceding sessions, the zeal which you displayed for the best interests of your country, are the best securities for that assistance which I require of you, and which I confidently expect during the continuance of this Session.

MARCH TERM, 1805.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.  
Fleming Circuit Court, &c.  
Robert Gill Complainant,

vs.  
James Morrison, & Lewis Moore } Defendants,  
I N C H A N C E R T.

THE defendant Lewis Moore not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to law, and the rules of this Court, and is appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth—On motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the defendant Moore do appear here on the third day of the next June term, & answer the said complainant's bill, or the same will be taken as confessed; and that a copy of this order be published in the Kentucky Gazette for eight weeks successively.

A Copy. Teste  
Geo: W. Botts, D. C.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY  
TO hire for a number of years, four or five NEGRO BOYS, from twelve to fifteen years of age, to be employed in a Tobacco Manufactury. For terms apply to the proprietor hereof, or to Peter J. Roberts,  
On Main Street, opposite the Bank  
Lexington, March 20, 1805.

Peter J. Roberts

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

"True to his charge—

He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,  
News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, MARCH 26, 1805.

MURDER!!!

We are informed that on the 13th instant, a man named Francis Major, called at the house of a Mr. Camden, near Lancaster in Garrard county, and asked for some fire to light his pipe—Mr. Camden handed him some fire, after which Major directed him to hold his horse until he should load his pistol—when his pistol was charged, and he had mounted his horse, he offered if Camden would give him ten dollars, to shoot him through the head—On Camden refusing, he proposed to do it for him, then for three, and at last came down to two pence,—Camden still refusing. He then declared he would do it for nothing; and accordingly shot him through the head, which caused his immediate death.

LONDON, Jan. 18. Seldom a day passes without our hearing of some rich captures from the Spaniards. Another Spanish ship recently laden, from the Havanna, has been sent into Plymouth, and more are expected; upwards of forty sail of vessels from the Havanna have been spoken within 16 days ago of the Western Isles. They had not the least idea of war.

The Spanish ship taken by the Lively is arrived at Cove; her name is the San Miguel, from Honduras, and her cargo consists of indigo, & 78 boxes containing 200,000 dollars besides several boxes of wrought gold and silver, valued together at 200,000 pounds sterling.

Messengers, we believe, have been sent off to Petersburg, Berlin and Stockholm, with the information of the pacific overture from France, and with copies of his majesty's speech and the addresses of both houses of parliament. The speech and the intelligence that both houses unanimously agreed to address his majesty upon it were, as we stated yesterday, sent off to Paris immediately after the rising of the two houses on Tuesday evening. In the dispatch from M. Talleyrand, it is understood that a copy of Bonaparte's speech upon opening the legislature was inclosed.

Private letters from Spain state that the people are very much dissatisfied with the conduct of their government, and that the prince of peace becomes every day more obnoxious; not only to the multitude, but to the nobility, who consider him as the servile agent of Bonaparte in Spain.

January 15. Last night we received a number of Paris papers, which complete our sets from the 25th ult. to the present, and also Dutch journals to the same date. The former contain an account of the opening of the legislative body on the 27th ult. with a speech of Bonaparte on that occasion. The speech is in that sort of abrupt style which characterizes most of his productions.

DOVER, Jan. 13. The Frenchman who was taken up and put on board the Utrecht in the Downs, was certainly, however you may doubt it, the bearer of dispatches from France; he is as certainly sent back, without any answer to what he brought. This you may rely upon.—*Private letter.*

MADNESS. AN effectual remedy on the human body, for that dreadful malady—the bite of mad animals—it being the remedy that Dr. Stoy of Lehigh, of Pennsylvania, has effected so many cures with—A number of persons have been cured by Dr. Stoy and myself, that had violent symptoms of the hydrophobia, from one to two days raging. The cure can be effected as long as the constituent part of the blood is not separated; which will happen sooner or later, according to the state of body, or the effect of the bite. I would advise every person to make application soon as the person has received the infection. No trust can be expected for the above.

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Grain is very scarce in Spain, it is calculated that the province of Andalusia alone will require two hundred and fifty thousand bushels of grain, or that equivalent in flour, till June next. This is good news for American farmers.

A letter from Cadiz dated Jan. 9, says, "You will soon hear of a great change of government. The Prince of Peace has fled, an order has been received to seize his person." The London papers state, that Bonaparte had made overtures for peace to the English government; which was noticed in his majesty's speech at the opening of parliament.

*Blockade of Havana.*—It is reported, (we suppose on the authority of letters from that port) that the Havana is closely blockaded by a British Squadron.—This report is fully corroborated by Capt. Fisher, arrived at Charleston, who failed in company with the Rover.

Bonaparte it is said in a London paper of the 7th of January, was married by the Pope to the Imperial JOSEPHINE the day before the Coronation, previous to which they were united merely by civil contract.

A canonical wag defines the reported celebration of the nuptials of the Emperor NAP and Imperial JOSEPHINE. His Holiness, an ex post facto canon.

All persons indebted to M. Schaaq for medical services, are requested to settle and discharge their respective balances, as no longer indulgence can be given. It is to be hoped that no compulsive measures will be necessary.

AUGUSTA, (Geo.) Feb. 9. By a letter from our correspondent in Walton county, we are informed, that on the 19th December last, a party of horsemen, consisting of 70 or 80 men, and headed by a Major James Britton, marched into said county, from Danville, (N. C.) with intent to resist the

laws and to prevent them from being carried into effect.—To this end, they took and made prisoners of Richard Williamson, James Lefay, J. Cloud, G. Williamson, Esquires, and several others, whom they tried at court martial; five they discharged, and ten were kept and marched off like prisoners of war, to Maysontown, (N. C.) one hundred miles from the scene of action, and there confined in gaol, on the 25th of the same month; two Justices of the Inferior Court, and one of the Peace, are of the number confined!

These intruders still continue to range through the country, carrying terror before them. They have already stolen or taken away, horses, cattle, and other property, to the amount of thirty thousand dollars; and where, or when, their outrages and depredations are to end, God only knows!—This letter is dated the 5th day of January last.

FRANKFORT, March 19, 1805.

THE large Ship which has been detained at Louisville for twelve months for want of sufficient water to pass the Falls, went over on Monday last. The other vessels, which descended the River this Spring, also passed the Falls on the same day.

LONDON, Jan. 18. Seldom a day passes without our hearing of some rich captures from the Spaniards.

Another Spanish ship recently laden, from the Havanna, has been sent into Plymouth, and more are expected; upwards of forty sail of vessels from the Havanna have been spoken within 16 days ago of the Western Isles. They had not the least idea of war.

We have not heard their decision.

A DUEL

Was fought at New-Orleans on the 12th of February, between Mr. M. G. Lewis (brother-in-law, and private secretary to governor Clayborne) and Mr. Robert Sterry; in which the former was killed.

N. B. Id is now only 12 lotted-potes her stcheckin as gand cum ofer, onver I reglon is gant any mor.

APPOINTMENTS.

By the President of the United States. ROBERT SMITH, Attorney General of the United States, in the room of Levi Lincoln, resigned.

JACOB CROWNINSHIELD, Secretary of the Navy, in the room of Robert Smith, appointed Attorney General.

GENERAL HULL, Governor of the territory of Michigan.

We understand these appointments received the unanimous sanction of the Senate.

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"To fear a frost on Fancy's wing."

#### ANACREONTIC.

NATURE made this world for joy,  
Surely not for pain and care?  
Laughing loves my thoughts employ,  
Not the sultry fiend delpair.

When a dull philosophy,  
Would persuade from bliss to part,  
From the stupid lone I fly.  
Trusting NATURE and my heart.

And tho' Wisdom's rigid laws,  
May my simple heart reprove;  
Let them have what pleasure shun,  
Give me music, wine, and love,

"Trifles light as Air."

#### A Striking instance of Longevity.

IN the days of yore, a gentleman travelling through the highlands of Scotland, happened to fall in with a man who appeared to be about eighty years of age, weeping bitterly. On enquiring the reason, the old man informed him his father had just been whipping him—the gentleman's curiosity led him to visit their cottage, where he saw the father; and on expostulating with him on his cruelty in using thus his son, was told, that the young rascal had been throwing stones at his grandfather, who was at work in the garden.

John McMillen.

Dec. 1, 1804. 12m

#### Travellers' Hall.

##### THE SUBSCRIBER.

HAS lately been induced, from the rapid increase of his custom, to purchase a lot of ground, adjoining that on which he lives, for the purpose of building a dining room and assembly room, each 54 by 32 feet 10 inches, with six additional lodging rooms, and intends to finish them before the ensuing winter; which, together with his tavern and house, will occupy a front of near one hundred feet in the most agreeable part of the town, and in the centre of business, being on the highest part of the public square. He has considerably increased the furniture, &c. of his house and stables—His domestics and servants are of the most faithful dispositions and properly qualified for the departments to which they are arranged—He has a constant supply of the best stable forage, imported and country provisions, imported liquors, &c. &c. and his ice will, most probably, last through the hot weather.

The distinguished preference which the first characters have already given him in his business, fills him with gratitude. He offers his sincere thanks to all his good friends, and begs leave to assure them, that neither his time nor his purse shall be spared in attempting to render the Travellers' Hall, a house of entertainment, for Gentle Guests only, equal to any in America.

R. BRADLEY.

Lexington, (Ky.) 12th June, 1804.

N. B. A stage runs from the Travellers' Hall to the Olympian Springs in the summer, and to Frankfort during the session of Assembly.

R. B.

##### THE HOLDERS.

Of Lorenzo Dow's subscription papers, for printing the following works viz: the Opinion of Dow, on Religious Subjects, his Journal, and also his Address to the Rulers and Free men of America, are requested to forward their subscription papers to Nathaniel Prentiss in Lexington, who will forward the same to Abington, and in return receive the quantity of books subscribed for, and give notice of the same to the subscribers.

##### STOLEN PROPERTY.

BY a man who called himself James Blue and who, on being interrogated, made his escape and left in my possession on Sunday evening the 27th of January last, a likely SORREL MARE, 3 or 8 years old, about 15 hands high, a blaze in her face, her under lip white, and branded on the near buttock thus R, the shod before, and a natural trotter—was also left with said mare, about a half worn saddle, and a plated snaffle bit bridle—the mare could not have been rode far, as she is in very good order. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

John Waugh.  
Mouth of Cabin-creek, Mason County.

February 11th, 1805.

ON Tuesday the 2d day of April next, Commissioners appointed by the County Court of Scott County, will meet in said County, at the Crossings, and from thence proceed to the beginning calls of an entry on a treasury warrant of \$618.00, on the North side of North Elkhorn, made in the name of Thomas Harris, in order to take depositions to perpetuate testimony respecting the special calls in said entry; and do such other things as may be necessary and agreeable to law.

Joshua Lewis.

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Geo. G. Taylor, J. P. C. C., March 11th, 1805.

Kentucky Insurance Office, March 1st, 1805.

THE annual meeting of the share Holders in the Kentucky Insurance Company, will be held at their Office in Lexington on Monday the 1st day of April next, at 11 o'clock in the morning, for the election of a President, four Directors, & three Auditors for the ensuing year.

A. B. S. Barton, C. P. C.

#### FULLING MILL.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he has lately built a Fulling Mill on Stoner, between Hutchcraft's and Smith's mills, and is now ready to do any kind of fulling his customers may please to favour him with, in the speediest and best manner, and upon very reasonable terms. He will dye any colors that are usually dyed in this country. To accommodate his customers, he will receive cloth at Mount Sterling at the house of Andrew Biggs, on the first Monday in every month, and at Paris on the third Monday in every month at the house of Wm. Scott merchant; and will return the cloth dressed at the following court.

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March 11th, 1805.

TAKEN up by George Myers, on the waters of Calfady's creek, A BAY HORSE, about ten years old, 15 hands high, a blaze face, shod all round, both hind feet white, a number of saddle spots, appraised to 69 dollars. Potted before me, this 5th day of January, 1805.

A copy. Teste.

Geo. G. Taylor, J. P. C. C., March 11th, 1805.

ON Tuesday the 2d day of April next, Commissioners appointed by the County Court of Scott County, will meet in said County, at the Crossings, and from thence proceed to the beginning calls of an entry on a treasury warrant of \$618.00, on the North side of North Elkhorn, made in the name of Thomas Harris, in order to take depositions to perpetuate testimony respecting the special calls in said entry; and do such other things as may be necessary and agreeable to law.

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ON Tuesday the 2d day of April next, Commissioners appointed by the County Court of Scott County, will meet in said County, at the Crossings, and from th

SUPPLEMENT  
TO THE  
KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

Tuesday, March 26, 1805.

The celebrated, imported and real  
bred English turf horse

Royalist,

I S now in high health and spirits, and will stand the ensuing season, under the direction and management of Mr. George Sourbray, Jun. in Lexington, at the same stable he stood at last season—He will be let to mares at the moderate price of thirty dollars the season, to be discharged at any time before the first day of September next by the payment of twenty dollars; forty dollars to insure a foal to be returned if such should not be the case, if the mare remains the property of the person who puts her to horse, with one dollar to the groom for each mare, paid at the stable door. Attest notes for thirty dollars the season and forty for insurance, to be sent with the mare, payable the 1st day of January next—Extensive pastures under good fence and well watered, is provided, and the greatest attention will be paid to mares sent to the house, but cannot be accountable for accidents or escapes.

ROYALIST is a full blooded racer; he was bred by his royal highness the prince of Wales and sold to Thomas Bullock, Esq. who kept him as a racer until he was purchased by Mr. Abraham Skinner, who imported him in the ship James from England to New-York—He is a beautiful bay, handsomely marked with a star and spot, fifteen hands three inches high, well proportioned, a good mover, fine action, free from all blemishes, and while in England performed equal to any horse of his age, as may be seen by the racing calendar, which are in the possession of Mr. Sourbray, free for the perusal of any gentleman. He has stood several seasons in America, and his colts are at least equal to any horse's, and are allowed by competent judges to bid fair to make excellent racers. A number of them will be seen at his stand during the season.

PERFORMANCES.

IN 1793, at three years old, the first time he started, he won 400 guineas at New-Market, beating Lord Grosvenor's chestnut Filly, by Potso's, out of Mariane, and the Duke of Bedford's colt by High-Flyer out of Conegondie. He started for the Craven stakes, and beat Dare Devil, Agamemnon, Coriander, (who beat Mr. Hoomes's celebrated horse Dragon,) Seagull, Golden Rod, Fort William and six others. The next time he started, he won a subscription plate for fifty pounds each, beating Patriot, Cymbeline, Brimstone, Robin Gray, and seven others—He also beat the Duke of Bedford's colt by High-Flyer, and the Duke of Norfolk's gray Filly by Dungannon, a sweepstakes of 200 guineas each, at four years old—he beat Lord Egremont's aged horse Sea-Gull, a match for two hundred guineas across the flat at New-Market, in 1795—He beat Don Quixote, Gilico, the duke of Bedford's Cub, and Mr. Durand's Filley, by Saltram, for the Craven stakes, and walked over the course at New-Market for 1200 guineas, and no horse dare start against him. He also beat several others of the most capital horses in England, too tedious to enumerate, but may be seen by the racing calendar.

PEDIGREE.

This is to certify, that the bay horse ROYALIST, I have sold to Mr. Abraham Skinner—he was got by Saltram, son of Eclipse: his dam by Herod: his grand dam by Marik; great grand dam by Blank; great great grand dam by Driver; great great great grand dam by Snelling Tom; great great great great grand dam by Oysterfoot; great great great great grand dam by Commo-ner; great great great great great grand dam the duke of Somerset's Copper Mare.

This is a true Pedigree,

(Signed)

Thomas Bullock.

London, March 31, 1796.

I do certify, that I am informed,

that Royalist has stood as a covering horse in New-Jersey in the neighbourhood of my brother's, who has written to me, that he was considered as the finest horse, and best foalgetter in that country. I have seen several gentlemen of integrity, who spoke very high of him—I also certify, that in the neighbourhood that Royalist has stood, they are in the habit of breeding from the first English turf horses.

Benjamin Stout.

April 9th, 1804.

I do certify, that last season, I was in the neighbourhood that Royalist has stood in for several seasons, and saw some of his colts, which were finer than any others which the same mares had brought from other imported horses, also that I was informed by my father-in-law (who is in the habit of breeding from the finest horses,) that Royalist is the best foalgetter he has ever tried, and made the greatest season of any horse in that country last season.

John Harris.

Woodsford cty. Mar. 26, 1804.

The Famous and Complete Horse  
Stirling,

Never beaten but once, and then by accident:

WAS imported from London by JOHN HOOMES Esq. of the Bowling Green, and extraordinary to relate, he won a King's plate at four years old, and another at five. He was considered while running, by Mr. Weatherby, the Author of the racing calendar, and Clerk of the course at New-Market, (as will appear by a letter from that Gentleman,) to be, if not the first, undoubtedly the second horse in England. The celebrated horse Hambletonian, supposed by some to be his superior, and the first horse then on the British turf, paid him a forfeit of 500 guineas, on a match over the Beacon course, (four miles, one furlong and one hundred & thirty-eight yards,) for 1000 guineas; Stirling was among the best racers that ever appeared in England; having won eleven races out of twelve, and when beaten, was undoubtedly the best horse that started, as he ran considerably off the course, and even then came in third.

STIRLING is a most beautiful bay horse, and descended from the best stock in England, as will appear from his pedigree below: he is upwards of fifteen hands & a half, high, in very high form, extremely gay, with great strength & activity, & is a most capital stallion. Perhaps it may not be amiss to observe, that Stirling's racing was generally four miles, and with the best horses then on the turf: and in order to prove him a horse of great speed, I beg leave to refer the Gentlemen of the turf, to the 6th volume of the Sporting Magazine, page 302 and 303, where speaking of the velocity of the Barb horses, and comparing them with the English horses, the following extract follows in page 303: "It is accordingly said, that the famous running horse Stirling, sometimes ran the first mile (of the New-Market course) in one minute which is at the rate of 82 feet & a half in a second, an inconceivable swiftness, even supposing it a little exaggerated, as is probable it was: but for further satisfaction, we find it confirmed by Dr. Maty. If such a velocity had continued some seconds, it might have been fairly pronounced, that the horse went swifter than the wind, it being very seldom that the most violent wind makes such way: the greatest known velocity of a ship at sea, is six marine leagues in an hour, and supposing the ship to take the third of the velocity of the wind which impressed it, the speed of that wind would not amount to 80 feet in one second.—The subscriber does not pretend to say but the above account may be exaggerated, yet from a fair construction of the extract taken from the Sporting Magazine, he concludes that Stirling was selected as the

best horse in England, to compare his speed with that of the Barb horses.

IN 1794, Stirling then three years old, won a match of 100 guineas each, at Ascot, beating Mr. Croft's Visitor, (this was the first time he started.) He afterwards won at Egham, the Magna Charta stakes of 20 guineas each, fifteen subscribers, beating with ease Mr. Durand's Play-or-Pay, and three others. In 1795, when the property of E. H. Delme Esq. he won a gol. plate at New-Market, Duke's course, four miles, beating Lord Strathmore's Horatia, Lord Grosvenor's Lilliput, and Mr. Girdler's Bishop Blaze.—He won the Jockey Club plate for four years old, (Round Course,) four miles, beating the Duke of Grafton's Minnow, Lord Clermont's Repeater, and Lord Grosvenor's Capricorn. He received forfeit of 75 guineas from Mr. Rutten's filly at Epsom, and won the King's plate at Ipswich. In 1796, he won at New-

Market the second class of the Oatland stakes, beating Mr. Wilson's Caustic, Lord Grosvenor's bay colt by Potso out of String, Mr. Botts's Totteridge, the Duke of Bedford's Bras, Lord Egremont's Fractious, & Lord Darlington's Albourne. He afterwards ran with the winners of the other two classes, for the main of the Oatlands, which he also won, beating Lord Tichfield's Viret, and Lord Grosvenor's Lilliput. The same year he won the King's plate at Burford, beating Mr. Botts's Totteridge. In 1797, Stirling beat Lord Sackville's Kitear, a match at New-Market, for 300 guineas each: received forfeit from Sir Henry Vane Tempest's Hambletonian, in a match over the Beacon course for 1000 guineas, half forfeit; won a sweepstakes of 100 guineas each, (7 subscribers,) beating Lord Darlington's St. George, and others, Duke's course, (4 miles.) He was lame before his next engagement, and has not started since.

The above horse will stand the ensuing season (which will commence the 20th of March, and end on the first of August following,) at Lexington, and cover mares at thirty dollars the season, (which may be discharged with twenty dollars paid within the season) with one dollar to the Groom for each mare when put. To insure a mare with foal, fifty dollars, to be returned if such should not be the case, if the mare remains the property of the person who owned her when put to the horse; attested notes for thirty dollars the season, or fifty for an insurance, to be sent with the mares, payable on or before the 15th day of October next.

Good and convenient pasture is provided for mares coming from a distance gratis. They will be grain fed if required, at a moderate price. Great care and attention will be given to prevent accidents and escapes, but no liability.

Wm. T. Banton.

Lex. March 7th, 1805.

I hereby certify, that Stirling was bred by me, and was got by Volunteer, (one of the best sons of Eclipse) his dam Harriet by Highflyer, his grand dam by Young Cade; his great grand dam Childerkin by Second, out of the dam of Old Snap; she was got by Fox, her dam Gipsy, by Bay Bolton, grand dam by the Duke of New-Castle's Turk, Byerly Turk, Tafolet, Barb, Place's white Turk, out of a natural Barb mare.

Thomas Stirling.

To cover at Danville the ensuing season,  
The celebrated English Stallion,

mer—Son of Dodsworth—Burton Barb Mare.

SPREAD EAGLE in the New-Market Craven Meeting, 1795, being the first time he started, won a sweepstakes of 100 guineas each, h. ft. across the flat, (seven subscribers,) beating Mr. Dawson's Diamond, & two others. In the following Meeting, he won the second class of the Prince's stakes of 100 guineas each, beating Lord Egremont's brother to Calomel, and three others. At Epsom Spring Meeting, same year, he won the Derby stakes of 50 guineas each, h. ft. (forty-five subscribers,) beating with the greatest ease Caustic, Pelter, Diamond, Viret, &c. &c. after which he was taken very ill with the distemper, and never recovered his form of racing, which 'til then, was allowed to be most capital.

IN 1796, he won a sweepstakes of 100 guineas each, at York, (eight subscribers,) and was second for the great subscription there, beating Sober Robin.

IN 1798, at New-Market, he came second for the Craven stakes, when twelve started, beating Druid, Gas, Bennington, &c. &c. and won the King's plate of 100 guineas, carrying 12 st. the Round Course, beating Bennington, and Lord G. H. Cavendish's bay horse by Jupiter.

SPREAD EAGLE and Stirling are brothers from sire, and out of sisters; he is of superior size—bone, blood and beauty, inferior to none; he is a beautiful bay, nearly sixteen hands high; well proved as a race horse; running four mile heats with twelve stone on his back, as appears from the racing calendar in New-Market, London, from the years 1795, to 1798; after which he is there noted, sent to America, to Col. John Hoomes in Virginia, at the Bowling Green, where he (the last season that he made there,) covered two hundred and thirty-four mares, in preference to any other imported horse in that State.

SPREAD EAGLE.

WILL stand the ensuing season, which will commence the 20th of March, and end on the first of August following, at Mr. Jeremiah Clement's seat, in Danville, and will be let to mares at thirty dollars the season; but may be discharged when the mare is put, by the payment of twenty dollars, or at any time before the first of August; and fifteen dollars the single leap, to be paid as soon as the mare is put; and if she should not stand to the first leap, pay ten dollars more, and be privileged to the season; or forty dollars to insure a mare to be with foal, to be returned if such should not be the case, if the mare remains the property of the person who owned her when put to the horse—with one dollar to the Groom for each mare, to be paid when put to the horse. Attested notes for thirty dollars the season, and forty for the insurance, to be sent with the mares, payable on or before the 20th of December, 1805.

I will furnish good pasture for mares that come a distance gratis, and in addition to the pasture, I have fifteen acres of as good wheat, as is in the State, adjoining the pasture, which I have provided for mares that are left with the horse—The horse and mares will be under the direction of Mr. E. BAKER, who will give particular attention to the mares left in his care—they may be grain fed, if required by the proprietor, and at his expence, at a moderate price; but not responsible in case of escapes or accidents.

W.M. T. BANTON.

March 18th, 1805.

Speculator,

WILL stand this season, which has commenced, and will end the 10th August next, at my farm in Clarke county, on the road leading from Lexington to Winchester, and may cover mares at twenty-four dollars the season, which may be discharged by twenty dollars, if paid by the 10th August next; forty dollars to insure a mare with foal, to be returned if such should not be the case, if the mare remains the property of the person who put her to the horse.

ten dollars the single leap, to be paid before the horse covers the mare, and one dollar to the groom, in every instance; and should such mares not stand, they may go by the season. Any person putting seven mares, may have one gratis. Mares from a distance shall have good pasture and well fed with corn, and salted three weeks gratis. The greatest attention shall be paid, but not answerable for accidents.

It is useless to infer Speculator's Pedigree and performance, as they are well known, and may be seen at the subscriber's house.

HUBBARD TAYLOR.  
Clarke county, March 3, 1805.

The full blooded horse,

## Young Baronet,

WILL stand the ensuing season at Walter Carr's, on Hickman, Fayette county, eight miles from Lexington, on the Bates-creek road, and will be let to mares at fourteen dollars the season, which may be discharged by paying ten dollars cash, any time in the season; seven dollars the single leap, paid at the stable door; twenty dollars to insure a mare with foal, to be paid in hand, the money to be refunded in case the mare is not with foal, provided she remains the property of the person who puts her. The season commencing the 10th of March, ending the 20th July. Good pasture and attendance to mares coming a distance but will not be liable for accidents or escapes.

N. B. All those persons putting mares to the horse and not proving with foal, shall have the next season gratis, provided the horse remains the property of the same person.

## BARONET

IS a thoroughbred horse, full fifteen hands three inches high, of a dark bay colour, six years old this spring, was got by the old imported Baronet, who was equal if not superior to any horse ever imported; old Baronet was bred by Sir John Webb, Bart. and got by Vertumnus, son of Eclipse, his dam called Penultima, by Snap, grand dam by Gade, great grand dam by Crab, great great grand dam by Flying Childers, out of a Confederate Filley—she was got by Grey Grantham, her dam by the Duke of Rutland's Black Barb, out of Bright's Roan—Young Baronet's dam was got by the imported Othello, grand dam by the imported Figure, great grand dam by the imported Wild-Dair—her dam together with Wild-Dair was imported by Gov. Delancy—Wild-Dair became so famous, that he was returned to England.

### Performance.

Old Baronet at three years old, won the Catterick sweepstakes of 90 guineas, beating Tendam, Pay-mastor, Kinlock, and several others.—The next time he started, won a £50 plate—The following year beat Windlestone a match for 500 guineas, or (2330 dollars) and won a £50 plate at New-Malton beating Tamlerane, Seducer, Astrich, Hutchilon and Revis, after which he was sold to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.—Baronet when five years old, won the great Oakland stakes of 4100 guineas, (or 19,133 dollars) when 19 horses started, amongst which were Express, Escape, Precipitate, Buzzard, Chanticleer, &c.

Walter Carr.

## Nimrod,

WILL stand the ensuing season at George Hunt's, four miles from Lexington, on the Boon's Station road, and will be let to mares at the reduced price of eight dollars the season, four the single leap, or fifteen to insure a mare with foal, and in every instance 25 cents to the groom—The leap and groom's money to be paid when the mares are put; the season by the first day of October, and the insurance when the mares are known to be with foal; the season may be discharged with six dollars if paid when the mare is covered.

NIMROD is a handsome white, full fifteen hands high, his form and action is given up by the best judges in Virginia to be equal to any horse in that state, and his colts more generally approved of being remarkable handsome, active,

and generally of good size. To confirm what is above asserted of Nimrod as a foal-getter, I shall give the following chance, (to wit) any person who puts a mare and complies with the advertisement, and gets a colt that is not a good one, agreeable to the mare, shall have his money returned on demand. Pasture gratis, will be provided for mares from a distance, and great care taken of them, but will not be liable for accidents or escapes. As Nimrod has stood one season in this state, and continues at the same stand, where he covered upwards of one hundred mares, which, from the best information, are generally with foal, I shall omit adding a number of certificates from under gentlemen's hands of respectability in Virginia, which prove Nimrod to be only equal to any horse in America.

JOHN MASON Jun.  
February 27, 1805.

2 NIMROD was got by Mart's old imported horse Medley, his dam the noted running mare Old Willis, the dam of the two noted running horses Brilliant and Handal; Old Willis was got by the imported horse old Janus, her dam by Col. John Baylor's imported horse Shock-wield; Medley was got by Gimerack, who was got by Cripple, a son of Lord Godolphin's Arabian, his dam by Gufwood's Partner, a son of old Partner, got by Gig, son of the old Beverly Turk; old Partner's dam by the Camini Baynard, his grand dam by old Spot, his great grand dam, by the Chestnut White legged Leather Barb, out of the Vintner's Mare. Medley's dam was Arminia, who was got by old Snap, out of Miss Cleveland, who was got by Regulus, her dam was the famous Midge, got by a son of Bay Bolton, her great grand dam by Childers, her great great grand dam by gen. Henry Wood's Arabian, out of the dam of the two True Blues; Midge was sister to Camilla, Squiel, and Thackgum the dam of Flora, and Flora of Nofegay—At Mr. Slafus's sale, Midge sold for three hundred and twenty guineas; Flora, for three hundred and twenty five do. Nofegay for four hundred and ninety five do. and Squiel had twenty-eight winning colts on the turf, in 1778. Gincrack, was never beaten, either in England or France, but once by Bay Bolton, after he had run twenty three miles and a half against time. Nimrod in '91 won the Hanover-Town purse, in '92 the New-Glasgow purse. Give me under my hand, this 20th January 1803.

JOHN THORNTON,  
Hanover County, Virginia.

## Lamp-Lighter,

WILL stand the ensuing season, which will commence the tenth day of March, and end the tenth day of July next, at my farm, on David's fork of Elkhorn, in Fayette county, and may cover mares at the low price of Ten Dollars the season for each mare; but may be discharged by the payment of Eight Dollars, if paid within the season: Twenty Dollars to insure a mare with foal, to be returned if such should not be the case, if the mare remains the property of the person who put her to the horse; Five Dollars the single leap, paid down when the mare is covered; and in every instance eighteen pence to the groom.

LAMP-LIGHTER's figure is generally given up by a number of good judges as any in this state, to be equal with any horse in it, if not superior, and his blood equal to any horse on the continent. It is all most needless for me to say anything about his colts, as they can, with every kind of propriety, answer for themselves; it being universally given up, that he is equal to any foal getter in the state, if not superior—There are a number of his colts to be seen in this County and Woodford—There are a number of colts amongst the Lamp-Lighter colts, that were got by three different imported horses, that covered at more than double what the Lamp-Lighter covered at, and it is given up in a general way, that the Lamp-Lighter colts are equal to any of them if not superior—and it is well known, that the best mares went to those high-going horses. If a horse has the name, or only the word imported, it has been the case, or

thought, that no further inquiry or questions were necessary; but it is a most undeniable truth, that there are as fine full bred horses that were bred in America, or even in the state of Kentucky, as any that can be brought from England; for if a horse is of good blood and fully thorough bred, what can be asked for more?

LAMP-LIGHTER is a horse completely calculated to get the most elegant saddle horses, as he moves well and has every part of activity.

LAMP-LIGHTER is eight years old, a good bay, fully fifteen hands three inches high; Lamp-lighter was got by the old Union, old Union was got by Shakespear, his dam by Nonpareil, his grand dam by the imported horse Traveller, his great grand dam was Pocahontas; she was imported by the Honorable William Byrd esq. deceased, of the Arabian. Lamp-lighter's dam was the noted thorough bred running mare Bright Eyes, bred by Col. Fitzhue of Virginia, and well known to be as thorough a bred mare, as any in England—At six years old she was sold for seventy five thousand weight of neat tobacco, and cask, which was a higher price than any mare was ever known to sell for in that state. Good pasture gratis, to all mares sent above the distance of twelve miles. All mares sent shall be strictly attended to, but cannot be liable for accidents or escapes.

JOHN ROGERS.  
February 25, 1805.

For Sale,  
A Five Acre OUT-LOT, in the town of Lexington, No. 67, well set with blue-grass.

F. L. Turner:  
Lexington, Jan. 17, 1805.

## Thomas Love,

AFTER an absence of nearly twelve months from his old stand in Frankfort, near the Ferry and Ware-house, now informs his friends and the public that he has resumed his old place of

## ENTERTAINMENT,

Where those that may please to call on him, may rely on meeting with every attention, both as to themselves and horses, that this country will afford.—Private parties may have rooms undisturbed with the bustle of a Tavern; and gentlemen disposed to have private boarding, can be accommodated to their wishes.

Frankfort, Feb. 22, 1804.

January 21st, 1805.

2 TAKEN up by Samuel Williamson and William Williamson, Georgetown road, five miles from Lexington, one Bay Mare, three years old past, a star in the forehead, about 13 hands high—appraised to \$1. 10s.

A copy, Teste,

+ Levi Todd, C. F. C

IN order to avoid imposition, and prevent trouble, the public will, from this notice know, that no person in this state is authorized to dispose of Mr. Allison's patents right for rectifying whiskey, and converting it into rum, brandy, gin, &c. but the subscriber and being informed that a person or persons, whose names are unknown, have, in a clandestine and fraudulent manner obtained knowledge of the process, and have disposed of their information to a number of persons in this state—those who have obtained a knowledge of the process, will do well to remember that if they make use of it without my license, or that of some person duly authorized by me, they will most assuredly be prosecuted with the rigours of the law. Any information with respect to those who are making use of the process, will be thankfully received.

The price of a patent right for a distillery is 40 dollars, and the terms of payment made easy—by applying to Benjamin Stout, Lexington, or the subscriber at Maysville.

6 Thos. Sloo.

March 11th, 1805.

## FAIR SPECULATION ON VALUABLE LANDS,

To Sell at moderate prices for Six or Eight years Credit—Viz.

3705 Acres at the mouth of Indian creek, on Red river, branch of Kentucky river.

2295 acres at the mouth of Holly creek, including Frozen creek, branches of the Kentucky river, about 9 miles above its three forks.

2367 acres on the North fork of Rock Casper river.

300 acres on the southern bank of Kentucky river, opposite the mouth of Hickman creek.

2000 acres including the main branch of Welch's creek, waters of Green river.

For further information apply to the Printer in Lexington, to Robert Craddock in Danville, to Thomas Howard in Richmond, Madison county or to William Sudduth Clarke county.

## VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

700 acres Military Land, lying on Brush creek, N. W. T. where the road crosses from Limestone to Chillicothe; this tract contains about three hundred acres of rich bottom, the remainder is well timbered; has on it a good mill seat, and is an excellent stand for a public house.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Dunham's Town, seven from Williamsburg, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brush creek, a few miles from New Market, N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek, Kentucky, part of two tracts, containing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky, part of a tract of eight thousand acres, surveyed and patented for Richard Chinnevert.

3332 2-3 acres, Macon county, Kentucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Macon county, Kentucky, surveyed and patented for Moody and Millin.

1000 acres Military land, on the waters of Russell's creek, Green river.

325 acres, Jefferson county, Kentucky, about four miles from Louisville, 40 acres of this tract is cleared.

116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Kentucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn, about six miles from Frankfort; on this tract are considerable improvements.

A House and well improved Lot in the town of Paris, on Main street, and adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.

An Inn and Out Lot in said town.

Also a House and well improved Lot in this place.

The above described property will be sold low for CASH, HEMP and TOBACCO, or on giving bond with good security, a considerable credit may be had.

For further particulars enquire of Andrew F. Price, attorney in fact for (or to the subscriber.)

JOHN J. LAN Jun.  
Lexington Kentucky, January 13, 1803.

BLUE, RED AND GREEN DYING.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to inform the public, that he continues to carry on the

WHEEL-WRIGHT BUSINESS,

and

BLUE DYING.

On High street, at the sign of the Spinning Wheel; and will dye cotton, linen and wool with a warm dye, which he will warrant to stand equal to any blue in America. The deepest blue for 4/6 per lb. My rosin is L.C. stamped on tin. Any person wishing to prove either of the colours will please to wash them, which will convince them it is a warm dye and will stand.

JOHN COLDWELL.  
Lexington, 10th May, 1804.

Payette County, Viz.

THE Legislature of Kentucky having by an act passed at the last session, contained the power of the Commissioners to receive deposits to perpetuate testimony, respecting the destruction of the Clerk's Office of said County by fire—Notice is hereby given, that the said Commissioners will meet at the Court House in Lexington, on the first Monday in every month hereafter, until the period of their appointed session expires, at the hour of 11 o'clock, for the said purpose.

Teste,

D. Todd, D. C.

March 11th, 1805.

## 70 FAIR SPECULATION ON VALUABLE LANDS,

To Sell at moderate prices for Six or Eight years Credit—Viz.

3705 Acres at the mouth of Indian creek, on Red river, branch of Kentucky river.

2295 acres at the mouth of Holly creek, including Frozen creek, branches of the Kentucky river, about 9 miles above its three forks.

2367 acres on the North fork of Rock Casper river.

300 acres on the southern bank of Kentucky river, opposite the mouth of Hickman creek.

2000 acres including the main branch of Welch's creek, waters of Green river.

For further information apply to the Printer in Lexington, to Robert Craddock in Danville, to Thomas Howard in Richmond, Madison county or to William Sudduth Clarke county.

Inspected produce will be received at market prices for the half of the annual interest, the other half shall be paid in cash.

Bonds and approved securities will be requested for the payment of the interest and for the principals.